Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Electrically-conductive polymer/neutral charge conductivity enhancer/hydrophilic binder formulations can be prepared in the presence of appropriate levels of optional dispersing aids, colloidal stabilizing agents or polymeric co-binders by any of various mechanical stirring, mixing, homogenization or blending processes. Stable colloidal dispersions of suitable electronically conductive polymer particles can be obtained commercially, for example, a stabilized dispersion of thiophene-containing polymer supplied by Bayer Corporation as ~~Baytron P™~~ BAYTRON P™ polymer dispersion. --

Please replace the paragraphs beginning at page 17, line 15 and line 21, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- The present invention is further illustrated by the following examples of its practice. In these examples, commercially available ~~Baytron P™~~ BAYTRON P™ aqueous polymer dispersion of poly (3,4-ethylenedioxytiophene) poly(styrenesulfonate) (PDET/PSS) electronically conductive polymer from Bayer (Industrial Chemicals Division) was evaluated. --

-- EXAMPLE 1. A coating composition suitable for preparing an electrically-conductive layer was prepared by combining 173.9 g of demineralized water, 0.2 g gelatin, 0.3 g of a 1.0% aqueous solution of chrome alum (gelatin hardener), 0.19 g of a 10.6% aqueous coating aid solution (10G surfactant supplied by Olin Corp.), 0.22 g of a 2% aqueous dispersion of polymethylmethacrylate matte particles and 15.39 g of a 1.3% ~~Baytron P™~~ BAYTRON P™ aqueous polymer dispersion of colloidal PDET/PSS. The above-described coating composition was applied with a coating hopper to a 4-mil thick polyethyleneterephthalate film support that had been previously coated with a vinylidene chloride/ acrylonitrile/itaconic acid terpolymer. The wet laydown of the coating composition applied to the film support was 16.1

ml/m^2 which corresponds to a PDET/PSS dry weight coverage of 16.1 mg/m^2. The surface electrical resistivity (SER) of the electrically-conductive layer was measured after conditioning for 24 hours at 5%, 20%, 50% or 70% R.H. using a two-probe parallel electrode method as described in U.S. Pat. No. 2,801,191. Optical density of the electrically-conductive layer was measured using an X-Rite Model 361T densitometer. The values obtained for SER and net optical density (ortho) are reported in Table 1 below. –

TABLE I

	~~Baytron P~~ BAYTRON™ polymer dispersion to Gel	Dopant	Dopant Concentration	SER	SER	SER	SER	Optical Density
Example #	Ratio		(Coating Solution)	log(ohm/square)	log(ohm/square)	log(ohm/square)	log(ohm/square)	
Comparative Ex. 1	50/50	None	0	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	0.007
Comparative Ex. 2	40/60	None	0	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.2	0.007
Comparative Ex. 3	30/70	None	0	9.4	9.6	9.82	9.9	0.007
Comparative Ex. 4	25/75	None	0	9.9	10.0	10.3	10.3	0.007
Comparative Ex. 5	20/80	None	0	10.6	10.9	11.0	11.2	0.007
Comparative Ex. 6	15/85	None	0	11.7	12.0	12.3	12.2	0.006
Comparative Ex. 7	10 to 90	None	0	>14	13.1	13.9	12.6	0.006
8	50/50/	Glycerol	2	5.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.005
9	40/60	Glycerol	2	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.006
10	30/70	Glycerol	2	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	0.006
11	25/75	Glycerol	2	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.006
12	20/80	Glycerol	2	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.9	0.006
13	15/85	Glycerol	2	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.6	0.006
14	10 to 90	Glycerol	2	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8	0.006
15	50/50	Di(ethylene Glycol)	2	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	0.006
16	40/60	Di(ethylene Glycol)	2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.006
17	30/70	Di(ethylene Glycol)	2	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.006
18	25/75	Di(ethylene Glycol)	2	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.006
19	20/80	Di(ethylene Glycol)	2	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	0.006
20	15/85	Di(ethylene Glycol)	2	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	0.006
21	10 to 90	Di(ethylene Glycol)	2	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.4	0.006
22	50/50	2% N-methyl pyrrolidone	2	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	0.005
23	45/55	2% N-methyl pyrrolidone	2	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.4	0.005
24	40/60	2% N-methyl pyrrolidone	2	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.005

Please replace the paragraphs beginning at page 21, line 2 and line 10, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Additional electrically-conductive coatings containing an organic neutral charge conductivity enhancer and(or) different ~~Baytron P™~~ BAYTRON P™ polymer dispersion to gelatin ratio were prepared by incorporating a neutral charge conductivity enhancer at the concentration as reported in Table 1 and adjusting the amount of gelatin in the melt formulation to achieve ~~Baytron P™~~ BAYTRON P™ polymer dispersion to gel ratio as reported in Table 1. Coatings were prepared as described in Example 1. The surface resistivities and net optical densities of these electrically-conductive layers were measured in the manner described above and are reported in Table 1.

As shown by the data in Table 1, the use of an organic compound neutral charge conductivity enhancer in the antistatic layer formulation in combination with ~~Baytron P™~~ BAYTRON P™ polymer dispersion and gelatin provided significantly superior performance in terms of surface electrical resistivity compared with antistatic layer compositions containing only ~~Baytron P™~~ BAYTRON P™ polymer dispersion and gelatin. To clearly indicate the improvement in conductivity achieved by this invention, the data in Table 1 relating SER to % ~~Baytron P™~~ BAYTRON P™ polymer dispersion in the gelatin-based antistatic layer coated at the constant (16.1mg/m2) ~~Baytron P™~~ BAYTRON P™ polymer dispersion coverage are plotted in FIG. 1 (Examples 1-21). The data plotted in FIG. 2 (Examples 5, 12, 19) represent an assessment of humidity dependence of surface resistivity (SER) for the selected formulations described in Table 1. --